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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 51° 3 p.m. 60°
Humidity 81 84

January 18, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 53° 3 p.m. 81°
Humidity 70 82

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

A LOYAL LABOUR MINISTER.

Outspoken Speech Regarding Enemy Punishment.

London, January 17.

The Labour Minister, Mr. George H. Roberts, speaking at a dinner at the Eccentric Club to Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, said that he would not be a party to the disruption of the British Empire. The assurance of the British Government would be ratified in due course, and to say that German rule was at all comparable to British rule was the equivalent of saying that the sun was the moon. All the evidence was to the contrary, and if the native populations everywhere in the world could be consulted they would revolt against German domination and decide to come under British law. Mr. Roberts continued by saying that so called manifestoes were being issued without the concurrence of the Labour movement and without the rank and file being consulted. He denied the right of any clique to speak in the name of Labour without taking a ballot. Some people said that we should help the enemy nations to recover after the war, but he was sufficiently old-fashioned to believe that sin ought to be punished and wrong expiated. The Central Empires were alone responsible for the horrible catastrophe and ought not to be allowed to emerge from the terrible struggle without paying the full penalty. If he were compelled to choose between his conception of British citizenship and any political party he would tell the party to go and hang. If he had his way, the Central Empires should go into the wilderness for purification before being re-admitted into the comity of civilised nations.

AMERICA'S COAL SHORTAGE.

Novel Scheme being Introduced.

London, January 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that, for the purpose of relieving the coal stringency, Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, has ordered the closing down for five days of every manufacturing plant in the United States, except those producing food. He has also announced that the Government will close down all manufacturing industries, except food producers, every Monday for ten weeks. The order applies to all States east of Mississippi and also Minnesota and Louisiana. The newspapers are permitted to use coal, but for only one edition daily. Offices and buildings may be heated for five days weekly, but must close down on Mondays and holidays.

Later.

Mr. Garfield estimates to save thirty millions tons of coal during the ten weeks.

President Wilson has virtually made the Secretary for Labour, Mr. Wilson, a War Labour Administrator and has authorised the creation of an Advisory Labour Council. It is expected that the unification of Labour and Capital will thus be achieved.

DISGRUNTLED WOOLWICH WORKERS.

Pelted with Filthy Cotton Waste.

London, January 17.

A meeting of the engineers of Woolwich Arsenal was to have been held during the night shift to consider action to be taken against coming out. Other workers, learning of the project, attended in force and pelted the organisers with filthy cotton waste, etc., breaking up the meeting.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 17.

The French shipping returns show that the arrivals during the week were 793 and the departures 751. The sinkings were five above and below 1,900 tons. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, including one during the previous week.

CANADA'S WAR MEASURES.

London, January 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Government is conferring with representatives of the Labour Unions and of the provincial Governments, with the object of distributing available labour so as to ensure increased agriculture and essential industrial production. Steel manufacturers have agreed to increase their output by twenty per cent.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CRITICAL IRISH SITUATION.

London, January 16.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that this week's Irish Convention is regarded as critical. From all accounts remarkable progress has been made. Agreement has been reached on many troublesome points, but the Convention is now encountering a most formidable obstacle.

The "Daily News" correspondent in Dublin states that the last fortnight has witnessed the drawing together of the Nationalists and Southern Unionists, leaving the Belfast Unionists isolated. It is believed that the Convention will not last out the week.

The "Times" correspondent in Dublin states that events in connection with the Convention have taken a disappointing turn.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF YARMOUTH.

London, January 16.

Three more deaths have occurred at Yarmouth.

Later.

It is officially stated that the casualties from the Yarmouth bombardment are four killed and eight injured. Altogether fifty shells were fired.

JAPANESE WARSHIP AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Tokyo, January 17.

A warship has been despatched to Vladivostok for the protection of foreign interests.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Britain's Attitude to the Bolsheviks.

London, January 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions enquiring into our attitude towards the Bolshevik Government, Mr. Balfour said that Britain had not recognised the present administration in Petrograd as de facto or de jure. The Government of the Russian people. We were carrying on the necessary business with that administration in an unofficial manner through an agent attached to the Embassy. We were establishing similar unofficial relations with M. Litvinoff, whom the Bolsheviks appointed Russian representative in London. These arrangements were irregular, but best suited to the circumstances. We had instructed the Consul General at Helsingfors to enter into relations with the de facto authorities there.

Release of Rumanians.

Petrograd, January 16.

The Rumanian Minister and a few other Rumanians were released on Tuesday afternoon.

An Attempt on M. Lenin.

Petrograd, January 16.

Shots were fired at the motor wherein M. Lenin was returning from Smolny, after inspecting the Red Guards. A Swiss socialist accompanying Lenin was slightly wounded in the hand.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Amsterdam, January 16.

The Berlin "Weser Zeitung" states that the negotiations of the German delegations with Petrograd for the exchange of prisoners, etc., are very slow. So far there has been no result as the matters are influenced by the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, which the Russians are protracting to an extraordinary extent.

It is officially declared in Petrograd that the German version of the peace proposals distorts the real meaning. Herr Kuehlmann said the German Government reserved the right to delete everything tending to excite the German masses.

A Threat to Rumania.

Petrograd, January 16.

The Government accuses Rumania of hostile acts against Russian soldiers, of disallowing the transport of provisions, also of arresting the committee of a Russian regiment and Austrian officers who were visiting the regiment. The Russian Government has sent an ultimatum to Rumania demanding their release, punishment of the authorities concerned and a guarantee against the repetition of such acts. Failing a reply within 24 hours Russia will break off negotiations and take most energetic military measures.

POLITICAL SQUABBLES IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, January 17.

Both political groups in Germany claim victory in the controversy between Ludendorff and Kuehlmann. The "Tagesschau" states that the Berlin conference has not fulfilled Pan-German hopes. The "Tagesschau" emphasises Hindenburg's audience with the Kaiser and "hopes with certainty that the military ideas have triumphed." The "Lokal-Anzeiger" states that Hertling's viewpoint has triumphed as regards the East whereas Hindenburg has been given a free hand in the eventuality of a German victory to deal with annexations in the West. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," criticising the Militarists, says a Government removable by the military is only a caricature and a mockery in the eyes of its own people and foreigners. To reverse the policy of peace by agreement would expose Germany to perils for which a few coal mines and a few square miles of territory are hopelessly inadequate compensation.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Copenhagen, January 16.

A Budapest telegram states that the Hungarian Cabinet has resigned, apparently owing to the Crown's rejection of the Premier's proposal to establish an independent Hungarian army.

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, January 16.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week totalled 2,106 and the sailings 2,184. Six vessels over 1,800 tons and two under that tonnage were sunk. Five were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing vessels were sunk.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that the vessels mentioned in the weekly return as unsuccessfully attacked were undamaged.

Rome, January 16.

During the past week there were 294 arrivals and 209 departures. Two steamers over 1,500 tons were sunk and one steamer and one sailing vessel were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE STEAMER TEXAS SAFE.

Washington, January 16.

The Navy Department is advised that the steamer Texas (reported rammed and sinking while on a voyage to Europe with nitrates) is safe.

NO TAX ON CAPITAL.

London, January 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had no intention of imposing a tax on capital.

TURKISTAN AUTONOMOUS.

Stockholm, January 17.

The Ukrainian Information Bureau announces that Turkistan has proclaimed an autonomous republic allied to the Russian republic and appointed a provisional Government.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy raided a post north-westward of St. Quentin. Two of our are missing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE CAILLAUX AFFAIR.

Government Attitude Endorsed.

Paris, January 16.

The socialists, in an interpellation in the Chamber, asserted that the searches made in Italy in connection with the Caillaux trial were illegal because the accused was absent.

M. Clemenceau admitted that French law was supreme only in France, but enquiries were addressed to the Italian Government, according to International Law. We were not entitled to think that it had acted illegally.

The Chamber accorded the Government a vote of confidence by 106 to 96.

The Deputy Loustalot has been arrested in connection with the Caillaux affair, also Comby, who is stated to have accompanied Loustalot to Switzerland when Loustalot was communicating with Munir Pasha, the ex-Turkish Ambassador to Paris. It is also stated that Caillaux planned to make General Sarraill Generalissimo.

Revelations from America.

Washington, January 16.

The State Department has published telegrams from Count Bernstorff to the German Government in February 1915, relating to Caillaux's visit to Buenos Ayres. It states that Caillaux spoke contemptuously of the French President and Government. He said he saw through England's policy, the war being a struggle for existence on the part of England, and requested the German press not to praise himself because it injured his position in France. Caillaux added that on his return he would reside in his constituency, fearing Paris and the fate of Jaures. The second telegram advised the departure of the Araguaya, with Caillaux aboard, requesting the capture of the steamer, whereupon Caillaux would be treated with courtesy and consideration. In June, 1917, the German censorship instructed the German Press under no circumstances to mention Caillaux's name.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

London, January 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided not to publish for the present, the final report of the Dardanelles Commission, because that would give valuable information to the enemy.

A BROKEN GERMAN PROMISE.

London, January 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara emphasised that Germany had recently promised hospital ships immunity if they kept west of the line Land's End-Ushant. The Bewa complied with this requirement.

LONDON'S RATIONING SCHEME.

London, January 16.

The local Food Authorities in London have decided on a rationing scheme similar to that of sugar tickets, beginning on February 25th, with butter and margarine. There will be special cards for children.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 15.

Silver is quoted at 44d. per ounce. There is less enquiry and more offering. The market is quiet.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A Brotherhood in Peace or War.

Mr. H. S. Perris, secretary of the British-American Centenary Committee, and of the Committee of Salgrave Manor, the ancient seat of the family of George Washington, made a plea for a more thorough understanding of America by England and of England by America just before his departure for England recently.

"Though I shall be glad to be home again for Christmas," he said to a reporter of the New York Evening Post, "I am sorry that the time has come for me to say good-bye to America. I have had a delightful visit, renewing old friendships and making many new ones. I am leaving with a deep sense of gratification at the appreciation which has been given throughout the United States to the aims and objects of the organisation which I am serving, Salgrave Institution. The old home of the Washingtons at Salgrave, England, was purchased some time ago in connection with the Anglo-American Centenary Committee, and it is hoped that henceforth under the direction of the Salgrave Institution, this historic place will be the centre of friendship work between the two countries. I am sure that in this way our new institution (which during my visit has been incorporated under the laws of New York State and a board of prominent citizens elected) will prove a powerful factor for the promotion of that real sympathy and understanding between British and American people which the war has so immeasurably strengthened, and which it is the duty and privilege of far-seeing men and women in both countries to forward by all means in their power."

"It has been a stirring experience for me to see this great country of yours bending all its mighty strength, energy, and capacity to the great new tasks of war. It has thrilled me to see you coming now to join in freeing Europe and the world from a slavery to the dogmas and practice of a ruthless militarism and Caesarism. I shall carry back to England a story of America's great sacrifices for the common cause, a sacrifice of life, money, comforts, even of necessities, such as food and coal. It is a story which will deeply touch the hearts of my countrymen as it has touched my own heart. From what I hear from the other side, I am afraid they do not even yet fully realise the vast extent of the contribution America is making—just as over here I have sometimes found that my friends do not appreciate the full weight of the heavy burden England is bearing."

"That brings me to speak of the main purpose of my visit to this country. In my dual capacity as secretary of the Centenary Committee and of the Salgrave Board, I have been trying to do my bit for the advancement of Anglo-American friendship and understanding. It might well be asked, 'What more hopeful sign of friendship could there be than our new comradeship in arms?' True enough, but the ideal of friendship between our two countries that appeals to me rises even higher than that. I look forward to a brotherhood in peace as well as in war, to a lasting friendship between the nations, based on a real understanding. If this union of hearts is ever to be fully attained, one sure fact stands out above all others: We must come to know each other better. We must in the fullest sense of the word understand each other. I cannot emphasise that too strongly."

"Friendly speeches by public men, interchange of professors, business and professional conventions, and the like, are all to the good, but by themselves they are not enough. We must try to reach the springs of public feeling and public opinion: How can this be done? Obviously, there is no royal road to this goal, but I think I may say without exaggeration that no other single institution can play so big a part in bringing about goodwill between the peoples than the press. May I not, therefore, plead once more before I leave these shores for a better informed and more impartial interchange of news and opinion between us? We speak the same language. We come from the same stock. Where are the barriers between us? Surely it ought not to be difficult for us to speak to one another as free men and friends."

"And yet who can measure the abyssal depths of ignorance in England of things American, and in America of things English. It is even worse than that. We are not merely ignorant about each other; we are more often positively misinformed. I would like to appeal to British and American newspaper correspondents to be more scrupulous than they sometimes are in surveying and reporting public opinion. We need in both countries, may, in all countries, a more exact, a more conscientious interpretation of men and events. In my opinion an even greater menace to the lasting peace and happiness of the world than Secret Diplomacy, even than Militarism itself, is the menace of a merely partisan and superficial journalism."

"The outstanding need after the war will be for the peoples of all nations to get acquainted with each other. Perhaps, as the French wisely say, if we knew all we should forgive all. Is it too much to hope that the journalists of America and England will lead in this great task of mutual interpretation and friendship?"

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Concert by Mr. Gerard Zalsman.—City Hall: 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Court Cards"—Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22.

West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at noon.—Hongkong Reclamation Land Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 12.15 p.m.

£500,000 Suit Against A Rand Magnate.

Johannesburg, Nov. 1.—A summons has been issued by the Supreme Court, at the instance of the Randfontein Estates, against Sir Joseph R. Robinson. The amount involved is approximately \$500,000.

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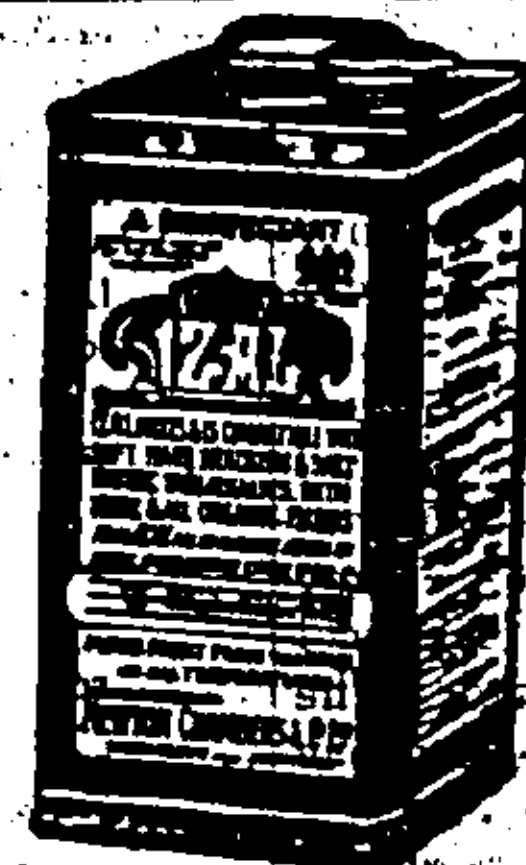
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GENERAL NEWS.

12 Insane Conscientious Objectors.

The Home Secretary announced recently that up to the end of October twelve prisoners were certified as insane who had been convicted by court martial of disobedience to military orders, and who claimed that their offences were due to conscientious objection.

A Nottingham draper named Ernest H. Cullen, of West Bridgford, was charged before the Nottingham County Bench recently with contravention of the Food Hoarding Order.

Three other men, Frederick W. Gladdish, a miller's agent, Ernest C. Chambers, a baker, and Wm. Smith, a grocer, were also charged with breaking orders made by the Food Controller. It was stated that four sacks, containing 500 lb. of flour, were found in the bathroom of Cullen's house. It was sufficient to feed his household for 12 months. The flour was sold to him by Gladdish and Chambers had claimed £2 3s. 1d. as compensation from the Government on the ground that he still had the flour in stock unsold. Smith, who was a special constable, signed a certificate saying that Chambers' statements were true. Chambers was fined £50, Cullen and Gladdish £25, and Smith £5. They were also ordered to pay £40 costs, apportioned among themselves according to the amount of the fines.

A Reported Windsor Discovery.

Captain Vaughan Williams, of Old Windsor, has discovered what he believes to be the site of the palace of the Saxon Kings and the pre-Conquest town of Windsor. He is communicating with the London Society of Antiquaries with a view to obtaining their assistance in the matter. It is believed that there once stood at Old Windsor the Palace of Edward the Confessor, but although several Saxon urns have been excavated here from time to time the actual position of the palace has never been decided. Tighe and Davis, in their Annals of Windsor, say that Old Windsor was probably selected by the Saxon Kings as a residence for the same reason, as it was subsequently repurchased by William the Conqueror, on account of its convenience for hunting in the forest. The lands of Windsor, granted by Edward the Confessor, and exchanged by the Abbot of Westminster with William, happen to have had reference to Old Windsor, and did not include the site of the present town or Castle. King William held Old Windsor as his own demesne.

Six Flying Officers Killed.

An inquest was held in Kent recently on the body of Flight Lieutenant Arthur Frank Brandon, R.N., who was killed as the result of a collision in the air. Evidence was given that Lieutenant Brandon had been acting as instructor in a formation flight in the afternoon. After the crash, he went up alone to test engine. When 500 ft. up another machine descending to the aerodrome struck the right wing of his machine, which fell to earth. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned. At an inquest on the bodies of Lieutenant Charles William Homer, an instructor in the R.F.C., and Lieutenant Douglas McGill, a pupil in the R.F.C., who were killed while flying in Norfolk in the morning, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in each case. Lieutenant McGill was making his first flight with Lieutenant Homer, who was fully qualified and an "excellent pilot." Captain Longford, George Davies, R.A.M.C., said he saw the machine coming down rather steeply and when about 200 ft. up the right wing of the machine seemed to bend and the machine disappeared beyond the risk. He went to the scene and found both men were dead. They must have been killed instantaneously. Major Orton said he thought the machine got into a spinning position and landed upside down. Second Lieutenant Leonard Fleet, R.F.C., was killed while flying over Doncaster on Saturday. He belonged to the Liverpool. While flying on the south coast two officers of the Royal Flying Corps were killed, their machine having caught fire in the air. An inquest will be held.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

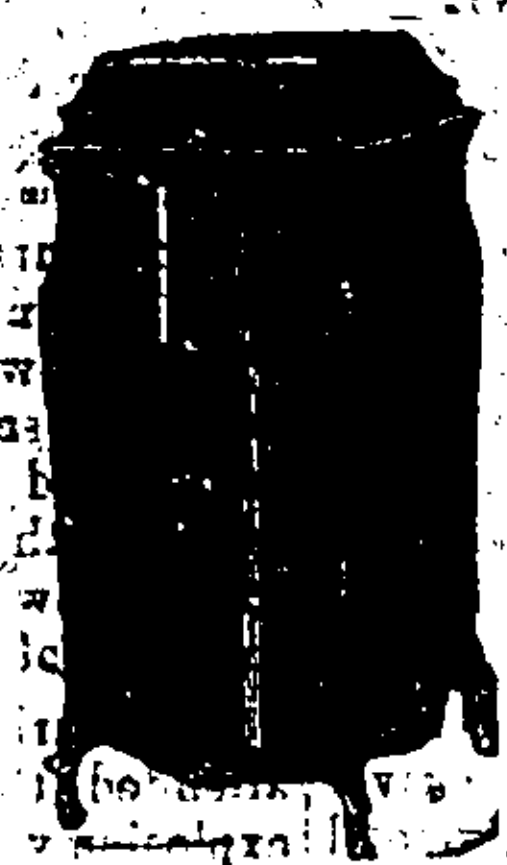
Home Freights and Insurance.

In the House of Commons, last night, upon the Vote of Credit, freight and insurance came under consideration, says the *Journal of Commerce* of November 1. Sir Leo Chiozza Money, for the Ministry of Shipping, discussed the question of the increase of freight, and found them increased by the constantly increasing costs which were borne by the Government. In connection with shipping, he pointed out that the price of bunker fuel had risen enormously, and that the whole advance in wages upon pre-war rates was borne by the Government. The wages of able seamen had doubled. He was glad, with regard to the National Wages Board set up to deal with wages and conditions in the Mercantile Marine that an interim report and its practical adoption had been arrived at. The Ministry of Shipping had felt the effect of the intensified submarine campaign. There had been enormous losses of vessels, with corresponding increases in the rates of insurance. Mr. Houston intervened to say that last year the rate of insurance in the Mediterranean was ten guineas a voyage. The voyage might be completed in a month, which made \$120 per annum. Sir Leo Money said Mr. Houston, of course, knew what he was talking about, but he himself was dealing not with particular cases, but in general cases of insurance, and he said the rate of insurance had increased enormously since the Ministry of Shipping had been formed. That alone had compelled a great increase in Government cost. Accounts had been obtained from the owners of foreign losses. In an Australian line of steamers the war risk insurance had risen from causes current during the lifetime of the Ministry of Shipping from \$27,775 to \$50,000. Mr. Houston.—For one voyage? Sir Leo Money replied:—Yes. The prima prima account showed a loss of \$73,000 on that round voyage, which might have taken ten or eleven months. In the case of a refrigerating steamer in the South-American trade \$27,273 loss was reported on the round voyage. In a third case there was a loss of \$18,724 on a round voyage, and in others \$28,000 and \$33,000, and another nearly \$30,000. Figures of typical cases have been obtained from owners. Knowledge of these losses had led the Ministry to make investigations, and the new freights which had been arranged for the conveyance of Government stores to this country had not been based on anything else but these investigations. All these freights for Government stores had been fixed after careful investigation on the cost, and no more. One competent authority had expressed the opinion that the freights had not been raised efficiently. The department proposed to revise the rates at the end of six months, and if good cause could be shown, the department would revise them before the end of six months. It was not the policy of the Shipping Controller to build up a big balance for the benefit of the general consumer. With regard to the freight of uncontrolled commodities he thought it would be unwise for the Government to extend the policy of carrying goods at half rates to commodities which were not completely controlled by them. If the Admiralty could secure a further reduction in the losses from submarine attacks (a reduction had already been brought about), then these rates would be modified. In the meantime, it was their duty to charge costs as costs as far as they could be ascertained by business men. The new rates were based on experience and the examination of voyage accounts. He hoped it would be possible to lower the rates in the near future, but they must not lower freights below the actual cost of conveyance. The whole of the cereal supplies covered 80 per cent. of the imports, so that it was true to say that, as far as it was humanly possible to do it, 85 to 90 per cent. of the imports to this country were carried at cost. Mr. Houston.—Or considerably less than cost. The new freight rates for the difference did not represent

NOTICES.

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A large profit to the Ministry of Shipping; it was very little above the actual cost. We were faced with the necessity for economic restriction; we had to husband our ships for every week showed fewer ships and the need for more commodities with the war extending its boundaries and calling for more men and more supplies. We had adopted the only practicable method of purchasing goods in the nearest market and diverting ships from far voyages to near voyages, in order that the carrying power of ships might be multiplied. Ships, he reminded Mr. Lough, now brought 2½ tons of wheat, before they brought from India a ton of tea. The result was that we had such a stock of bread in this country as we had never before possessed.

Tribute to the Merchant Service.

The sympathies of the British public have always been on the side of the British sailor, and in the voluminous correspondence with which the Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has to cope daily, there are many evidences of the gratitude of the nation for the invaluable services of the Mercantile Marine. A Glasgow University man writes:—"I have pleasure in enclosing a small subscription for the Mercantile Marine Service Association. I am only sorry it is not more. The debt of the nation to its seamen is immense." With great admiration for the work and sympathy for their special dangers at this time." A member of the Association also says:—"I see by the *Reporter* and other sources you are doing splendid work, and although not actually on your working staff, I am still doing my bit for those who are on active service. I sincerely hope that this war will open the eyes of all civilians and they will be able to fully recognize what the Merchant Service has done for them, and perhaps grant some of the concessions asked for before the war. I think the cloth has done splendidly and will do so until the end."

Nine Days in an Open Boat. There recently returned to his home in Salisbury Road, Richmond, a youth of 18, Sidney Albert Reberge, who was on board the Union-Castle liner *Alwrick Castle* when she was torpedoed in the Atlantic in March last. Reberge, has just come from Ferrel, in Spain, and he speaks highly of the treatment given him while in hospital there. As a result of his terrible experiences he has lost three toes, and it is feared that yet another will have to be amputated. The *Alwrick Castle*, says Reberge, was under the command of Captain Benjamin Chave, and she carried a crew of 100 with 14 passengers, together with the captain and crew of a collier which had been torpedoed. It was shortly after six o'clock on the morning of 18th March, when the *Alwrick Castle* was about 320 miles from the Scilly Isles, that she was torpedoed, and in less than an hour she sank. No efforts were made to assist those on board, so that 139 people were left in six boats over 300 miles away from land. The boats formed in a line, and were set north-west in a rough sea. Early the next morning the occupants of the boat in which Reberge was, and which subsequently arrived at Carino, lost sight of the other boats. The weather, he says, was bitterly cold, and in order to combat the waves they were obliged to trail a sail from the stern. This critical position lasted sixty hours. During the nine days' voyage the only rations served were water and two biscuits a day, and during the last day the water ration ran short, so that some of the men collected the rain water in condensed milk tins. Several of the occupants died and one man went mad. Another threw himself overboard, and it was impossible to rescue him owing to the rough sea. The sufferings of the men from cold, hunger, thirst and despair were terrible, said Reberge. It was in the afternoon of March 27 that the land was sighted and the survivors were taken into Carino. One officer and a steward died just after being landed. Mr. and Mrs. Reberge had another son who has had exciting experiences. Another survivor of the *Alwrick Castle*, Mr. Vernon M. King, of St. Alban's gardens, Teddington, who was in the same boat as Reberge, has also just arrived home.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET. 87 Peak from 1st May to 31st October. 6 ROOMS and usual offices, together with a large garden. Apply W. Meyrick Humphreys, c/o W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street.

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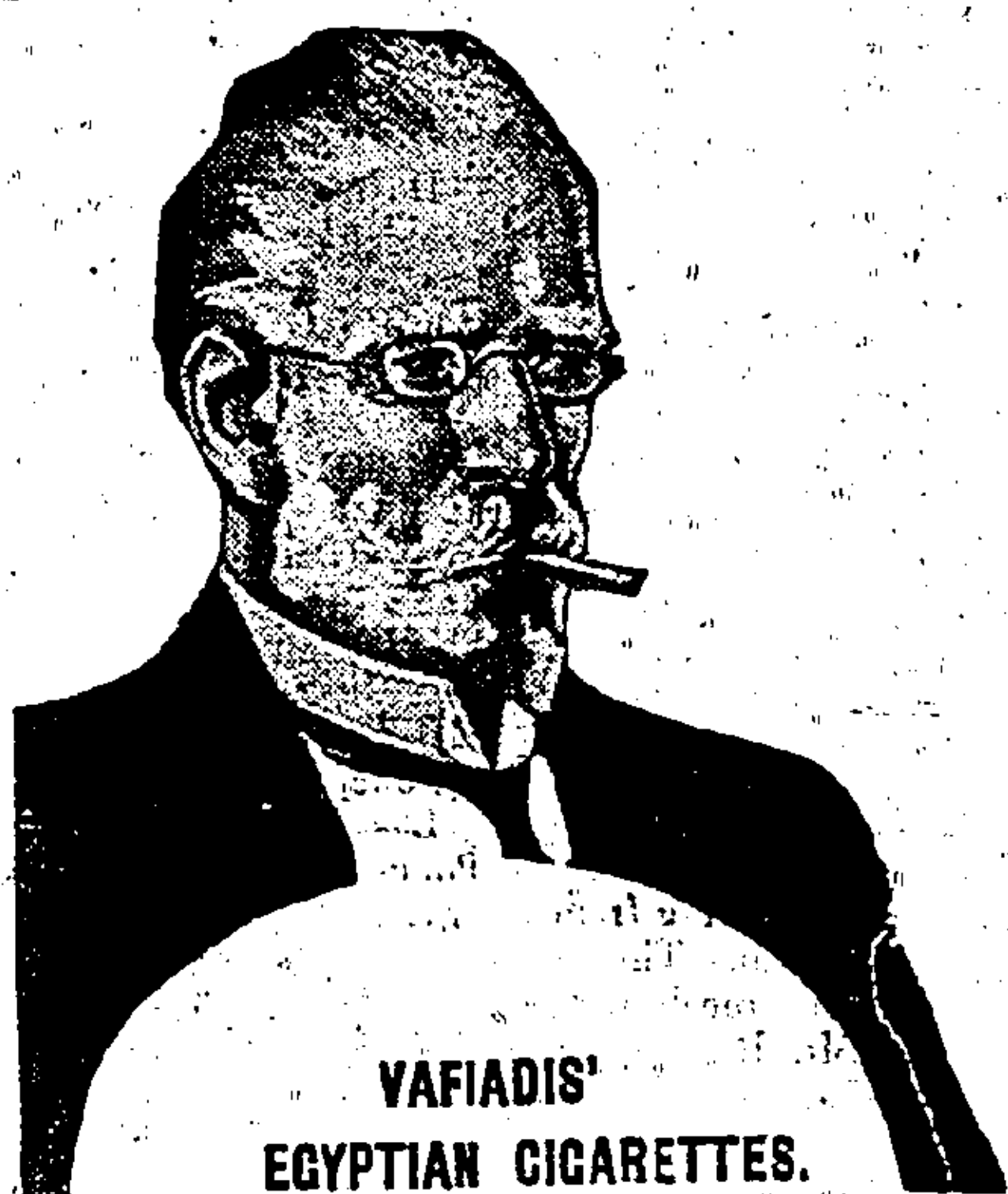
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NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
" " "	100	4.65
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" " "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" " "	50	1.85
" " "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
" " "	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Salving The Peking.

Some six months ago the Swedish East Asiatic Company's steamer *Peking*, on a homeward trip from the East, got on fire in the Suez Canal and capsized. The ship was left lying on her side. The *Switzer Salvage Company*, Copenhagen, whose salvage steamer *Protector* has for some years past been stationed in the vicinity of the place where the accident happened, contracted with the insurance companies for salvage. The terms agreed to were that the salvage company was to have 50 per cent. of the cargo and ship. The cargo, consisting of 6,000 tons copra, was discharged by removing plates from the ship's side and was dried on shore, realising on sale some \$110,000. After being thus lightened the hull was again made good, and the salvage proper commenced. Within a month the boat had been conveyed to water deep enough to allow of her being righted. She was then pumped out and taken to Suez, where the necessary repairs could be undertaken, after which the *Peking* will probably be worth some \$360,000, so that the *Switzer* Company may expect a pay of upwards of \$220,000.—*Engineer*.

Death of a Japanese Baron.

The death has occurred in Tokyo of Baron Sengo Takatomi, member of the House of Peers. Baron Sengo was born in 1845 of a family at Kiteki, Shimane prefecture, who are said to be the direct descendants of the second son of Amaterasu Omikami. The family lived in Idsumo for over 60 generations and acted as custodians to the Great Shrine of Idsumo.

SELECT DANCING CLASS

WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS

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GENTS \$10. LADIES \$6

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Single Evenings charged

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Lessons, 7 Durbur Villas.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

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BICYCLE
"PERFECT IN EVERY PART"



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THE UNION INSURANCE

SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

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SPECIAL VALUE IN

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A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM. CUT FULL EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.



We have Just Received
A Consignment

of
LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES

in fancy boxes.

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Tel. 16.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.

SUN YAT-SEN'S LATEST.

If we are to judge by the latest news, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is taking up fresh the matter of the establishment of a Parliament in Canton. It will be recalled that when he first came South, Dr. Sun was able to attract a considerable number of disgruntled M. P.'s down to Canton—Southerners of the extremist school who were apparently dazzled by the brilliant vision he conjured up of a strong Military Government in the South which was to set about welding the South-Western Provinces together and even taking punitive measures against the North. We all know how that grandiose scheme fizzled out—how the M.P.'s one by one wandered back whence they came, until their number became extremely small, and how Dr. Sun himself drifted into a position of more or less isolated loneliness. Then for a time we heard no more of the precious Military Government and mock Parliament schemes.

Within the past few weeks, Dr. Sun has again come into the lime-light, principally because of the part which he admits he took in ordering the bombardment of Canton, "in order to bring the Taichun to his senses." When that confession was first made, it looked as though the Provincial officials would soon take steps to force Dr. Sun out of Canton. A meeting of all parties was held for the purpose of deciding what punishment should be meted out to him, but we have heard nothing since of the taking of any steps to curb his influence. The general impression up to a few days ago was that he would be given an opportunity of graciously making his exit, a means towards that end being discovered in the idea that he should either lead the expeditionary army against Fokien or proceed on a visit of inspection "to the various fronts." Incidentally, one may be pardoned for wondering what qualifications Dr. Sun has in military affairs, since his whole career has been that of a political agitator. However, Sun Yat-sen is a wily bird and is quick to seize any possible opening which presents itself in order to back up his power. So next we find him entertaining members of the Provincial Assembly at the tea-party, when they were quickly canvassed to take up the question of the re-assembling of the "Special Parliament" in Canton. The next step in the comedy is the news that the Assembly members have resolved to ask the support of all parties to this end and also in seeking to raise a sum of \$100,000 with which to meet the Parliament's expenses.

The characteristic slyness of Dr. Sun is evident in the glowing picture which he painted for the encouragement of those whose help he has managed to secure. He says that when the Parliament is "properly established," the foreign nations will hasten to recognise the Military Government, whereupon the Maritime Customs and salt revenues can be retained in Canton and in this way money secured with which to pay back the sums borrowed for Parliamentary expenses. Dr. Sun must know that nothing of the sort is ever likely to happen. No-one with his proper senses can imagine any foreign nation consumed with anxiety to "recognise" Dr. Sun's self-created Government. Nor can any sane man believe that the Powers would acquiesce in Dr. Sun's or any other such Government meddling with the Customs and salt revenues. The whole thing is quite grotesque and absurd, and the marvel is that Dr. Sun has been able to gild his wheedle himself and his foolish schemes into favour. These Canton fiasco, from beginning to end, only serve to show the hopeless muddle into which China has managed to get herself in these days when all her best energies are needed in other directions.

The Labour Minister's Views.

Mr. George H. Roberts, the Labour Minister, in the striking post prandial remarks which he delivered in London the other evening, and which will be found in our telegraphic news service in another part of this issue, evidently had in mind the equally striking Message to the Russian people which the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party saw fit to issue in the name, mark you, "of the British people." We commented on this point yesterday and we are therefore glad to see our view substantially supported by the Minister for Labour. So-called Manifestoes, said Mr. Roberts, were being issued "without the concurrence of the Labour movement and without the rank and file being consulted." This, manifestly, is aimed particularly at the Message to which we have referred; and, doubtless, it is not before it is too late that some such pointed statement was made. Mr. Roberts has other remarks to make with regard to what ought to be Labour's attitude on this point but with them we do not mean to intend to deal. They are quite sound, and they certainly are somewhat in the nature of a counterblast to the body of Labourites who took it upon themselves to have a little hand in an international affair, "on behalf of the British people."

Citizenship Before Politics.

Mr. Roberts' views on the war situation and especially the British attitude regarding it are quite stimulating and refreshing—extremely so as coming from a prominent Labourite. There is nothing of the meaty-mouth Pacific about Mr. Roberts. In fact, he comes as near to being a Jingo as a genuine Labourite dare publicly to express himself. "To say that German rule is at all comparable to British rule is the equivalent to saying that the sun is the moon." The soundness of this view does not alter the fact that Mr. Roberts, in saying it, says what very few Labourites, particularly those of the peace-at-any-price order, are inclined to say. Even less, so far as we have observed, are they inclined to say what Mr. Roberts has no hesitation in stating regarding his right as a British citizen of making an independent choice between his duties as a citizen and as a politician. "If," says Mr. Roberts robustly, "I were compelled to choose between my conception of British citizenship and any political party, I should tell the party to go and hang." Very expressive, indeed; and we think that it would be all to the good of the country and of our politics if other politicians were as broad-minded and outspoken as is Mr. Roberts.

The Irish Tangle.

We regret to read the rather doleful comments of London papers regarding the critical stage which has been reached in the deliberations of the Irish Convention. We are told, on the one hand, that remarkable progress has been made and agreement reached on many troublesome points, while, on the other, it is stated that events have taken a disappointing turn and in all probability the Convention will not last out the week. Upon what aspect of the problem difficulty has been encountered we are not informed, but it is significant that while the Nationalists and Southern Unionists have become more closely drawn together, the Belfast Unionists appear to be in a position of decided isolation. If that is the fact, we can only regard the Belfast extremists as wholly to blame for the deadlock. Apart from the merits of the Home Rule question, it is the duty of all parties in Ireland at the moment to adopt a conciliatory policy one towards the other. Without a fairly free measure of give-and-take, a solution to this intractable problem must be impossible. We have given Irishmen a chance to adjust their own differences. If they now fail to do so, the blame will lie with them. And if one section, such as the Belfast Unionists, stands in the way of a settlement, responsibility will lie heavily upon it.

DAY BY DAY.

THE CHILDHOOD SHOWS THE MAN AS MORNING SHOWS THE DAY.—MILTON.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 68th birthday of the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0 1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

To-night's Concert. At to-night's concert, Mr. Gerard Zisman is singing the compositions of Brahms, Chaminade, Bemberg, Cesar-Franck, Martini, Kennedy, Russell, Tate, Ethelbert Nevin, Debussy, and Leoncavallo.

Mufflers for the Troops. The Heads of Working Parties in connection with the Guild will be glad if those making mufflers will send them in on Saturday morning to the City Hall between 10 and 12 o'clock. Any that cannot be finished by Saturday will be received on Tuesday morning.

"Some" Nickname. During the hearing of a case against a woman, who was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with hawking without a licence, the woman stated that she did not sell, but was only taking the goods to a stall holder outside the Central Market. She did not know the stall-holder's name but his nickname was "Tai Ka Min." This, literally interpreted, means "Large flower face."

Police Reserve Route March. Last evening the whole of the Police Reserve, with the exception of those on patrol duty, turned out for a route march. Over 500 men took part, the native quarters of the western part of the city being visited. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P., was in command, and the parade was headed by the Band, while the Mounted Section, Bagpipers and Drummers also took part. The men presented a very smart appearance.

Civil Service List. The Hongkong Civil Service List for 1918 has now been issued by Messrs. Norton and Co., Government printers. This is the fourteenth issue, and, as usual, it contains a great deal of interesting official information. It includes a list of men who have volunteered for active service, this showing that 51 are civil servants, 59 police and 293 general, in addition to which there are seven master mariners on river transport service in Mesopotamia, while 76 others not resident in the Colony, who came to Hongkong for the purpose of enlisting, are on service.

A Shop Theft.

Two Chinese entered a shop in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday, and whilst they were being shown some goods which they said they wished to buy, one of them was observed to place a counterpane, valued at \$25.00, under his coat, and later pass it to the other. A District Watchman who happened to be passing the shop saw what happened and arrested the men. Both were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when one man denied and the other admitted the theft. A previous conviction was proved against the first man, who was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks, the second man being sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Caddies' Quarrel.

The head caddy at the United Services Recreation Club, Kowloon, summoned another caddy, before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, for assault. The offence was denied. The complainant stated that he ordered the defendant to act as caddy to Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, but the defendant refused and also incited the other caddies to insubordination, saying that they would not be paid for their work. Complainant retorted that the defendant's story was that the complainant struck him first without any reason and that he only struck back in self-defence. He added that the complainant fell into a caddy's trap, thus receiving many scratches. At this stage, his Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow, allowing bail in the sum of \$10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A MACAO INCIDENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In your issue of the 12th instant, under the heading of "Canton News," the following paragraph appears in connection with an incident which occurred at Macao:—"On hearing that many junks had been engaged by certain persons of Macao with the intention of conveying earth with which to fill up the river near Chin San, the regimental commander sent soldiers to the river, and found several junks were working there. They seized the junks, together with the seven workmen, who admitted that they were employed by the Portuguese. The Commander then telegraphed to the Authority in Canton asking for instructions. On receipt of a note from the Portuguese Consul at Canton requesting the junks and workmen to be dealt with leniently, the Acting Taichun, it is stated, replied to the commander ordering him to release them."

Your correspondent was apparently misinformed, and as the perusal of the above paragraph would leave the impression that the Macao Authorities had acted wrongly, I feel sure that you would be only too pleased to know the true facts of the case, which are as follows:—

The seven junks referred to were employed in the harbour works and were on this side of the peninsula of Macao, well to the south of the median parallel as established in the provisional Agreement celebrated between Viceroy Ly and Consul Cinsti. They were, therefore, unquestionably in territory subject to Portuguese jurisdiction, and their seizure by the Authorities of Chin San was an absolutely illegal and abusive act.

By order of and in the name of the Government of Macao, the Chief of the Department of Chinese Affairs protested immediately to the Military Governor of Kwantung against the act of the Chin San Authorities, with the result that the Military Governor, recognising the illegality of the seizure, ordered the immediate release of the junks.

Such are the true facts of the case, well known in Macao, and it only rests with you to publish this letter in your valued paper, so as to correct any wrong judgment which may have been formed on the affair.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.,
JUSTITIA.
Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1918.

LOVERS.

Sometimes "In" and Sometimes "Out."

Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared in a case which was mentioned at the Summary Court this morning, saying that he appeared for the plaintiff but when the question was asked who was appearing for the other side, Mr. Hall said that he appeared to represent both parties.

Mr. Faithfull said it seemed that Mr. Hall was taking his holiday. The parties were lovers. Sometimes the love was "in," and sometimes it was "out." When it was "out," the plaintiff sued the defendant for money. He (Mr. Faithfull) had in his possession a promissory note, and before he gave that up he would want his costs paid. Mr. H. (Faithfull) should pay the costs out of his own pocket, which, of course, was utterly ridiculous.

Mr. Hall said that the note was got from his client by false pretences. Mr. Faithfull retorted that that was his client's fault, not his.

A day was fixed for the hearing of the evidence.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

Good Progress in Work of Restoration.

Halifax, N.S., December 11.—The snowstorm which hampered the relief workers yesterday was of short duration, and last night which fell was near enough rain to be well saturated a hard crust had formed to-day, further interfering with traffic problems and with the work of clearing away the ruins of wrecked buildings.

The early confusion which attended the handling of the explosion victims has given way to order. Two Toronto relief workers who have been placed in charge of this work are compiling careful lists of all unidentified bodies and are seeing that those claimed are prepared for burial.

Mass funerals will be held daily in the local cemeteries for some weeks to come. Grave-digging operations have been hampered further by the heavy frost which succeeded yesterday's snowstorm.

Arrests of German residents were continued throughout last night and to-day.

Troops patrolling the ruined area have been ordered to use every effort to prevent looting and to shoot any looter who tries to escape.

Reports of miraculous escapes from death have raised in many minds false hopes for the safety of loved ones, and have been followed by distressing scenes in the devastated Richmond District. Half-frantic relatives, indifferent to personal danger, seek persistently for some trace of their families, turning over with their bare hands the piles of brick and wood where their homes once stood. Many return to this occupation day after day, alternating it with repeated rounds of the hospitals and morgues, loath to give up the search while uncertainty remains.

All activities are now on a systematic basis, and Halifax men joined to-day with men from other parts of Canada, and from cities in the United States in making further progress toward bringing back normal conditions. The refusal to admit caravans of seekers to the city already has resulted in a noticeable lessening of the congestion which was threatening a serious impediment to the care of the injured, the feeding and housing of the homeless, and the reconstruction of the devastated district.

Hundreds of men were busy to-day about the buildings not so badly damaged. The chief task was to replace broken windows and doors, and to repair roofs torn open by pieces of flying wreckage in the explosion last Thursday. The supplies of window-glass sent here from other cities proved particularly useful, and a party of skilled glaziers from Boston assisted in replacing the thousands of shattered panes.

For all concerned last night was the most fearful since the explosion. The sinking of the munitions steamer Potomac yesterday, with the subsequent official assurance that there were no more explosive-laden vessels in the harbour, drove away fears of further possible disaster, and permitted residents and relief workers to sleep in peace.

The United States already has sent a force of doctors and nurses sufficient to deal with the situation here. Mr. John F. Moore, head of the American Red Cross delegation, said in a statement to-day: "My impression is that our country has now contributed enough trained people and supplies to make sure that everything humanly possible is done for all in distress here," Mr. Moore said. "Hereafter, it seems to me, people and supplies should be forwarded only on requisition, in order that actual wants should be taken care of and that congestion and overlapping should be avoided."

Because of his wide experience, gained while directing reconstruction forces in San Francisco, after the earthquake and fire there, Mr. Moore has been asked by the general committee to give the benefit of his counsel at all times.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A brilliant and promising career has been cut short by the sudden death of Mr. W. Duddell. He was only 45, and had received the C. B. E. a few weeks ago for his war services on the Inventions Board. Some of us remember his delightful lectures at the "Royal," particularly the series for children with capital experiments. Mr. Duddell had the gift of exposition. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, from which he received the prized Hughes medal five years ago.

The splendid work of our own Camps Liberator has induced the United States to make similar provision for the entertainment of her soldiers. The American Public Library Association, which has been entrusted with the work, is raising a Million Dollar Fund, wherewith it provides a library hut with a stock of 16,000 volumes in every camp. Volunteers from the Library profession have charge of the huts, and a committee of experts undertakes the selection and purchase of the books—over a million volumes in all.

The new Lord Abercromby has travelled much in his day, and is a great authority on Folklore, and especially on everything relating to the Fins, of whose magic songs he has written in one of his learned volumes. Some thirty years ago he made a journey from Tiflis through the heart of the Eastern Caucasus, his account of which is especially valuable for its chapter on the languages of that region. He was the first Englishman to describe the great wall of Derbend 25 miles in length, which is ascribed to the 6th century.

Scarcity of artificial light is so widespread in Holland that pressure is exercised to diminish as much as possible transportation at night, while, furthermore, all carriages may burn only one head-light. The darkness in some of the cities, owing to almost total absence of street-lighting, is greatly inconveniencing people. In the city of Maastricht, 150 miners went to the City Hall and protested that they had no bread to take along to their work-shift. They received four Dutch canoes each, but this quantity was deducted from their next ration-card. Unemployment increases on every hand, owing to lack of coal and raw materials. Train services, already much curtailed, will still be further decreased, and strict regulations are expected which will make it impossible for people to travel if they cannot show that necessary conditions make them do it.

The editor of a London electrical journal said in a recent interview: "The electric ship is no longer a dream but a reality; and I should not be surprised to find, within a few years of the close of the war, every new vessel of any size driven, steered, stopped, reversed, or turned merely by the pressing of a series of buttons on the bridge. The introduction of the electrical link between the turbine and the propeller was first suggested in 1906. The application of this principle will enable ships to be run with the highest efficiency at an even speed, permit marine engineers more liberty of design, and yield proportionately greater cargo space, than the present cumbersome form of machinery allows."

Accuracy.—An editor had a notice stuck up above his desk on which was printed: "Accuracy! Accuracy! Accuracy!" and this notice he always pointed out to the new reporters. One day the youngest member of the staff came in with his report of a public meeting. The editor read through some of the sentences: "Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine eyes were fixed upon the speaker." "What do you mean by making a silly blunder like that?" he demanded, wrathfully. "But it's not a blunder," protested the youngster. "There was a one-eyed man in the audience!"—*Manchester Tribune.*

THE HALIFAX
EXPLOSION.A Skipper's Story of
What Happened.

A description of what took place on the French steamship Mont Blanc up to and after the collision which resulted in the Halifax disaster is contained in a statement issued by the master of the vessel, Captain Lamedoo. The master places the blame for the accident on the Norwegian-Belgian Relief ship Imo.

"We had on board nearly 5,000 tons of freight, mostly explosives," Captain Lamedoo said. "The ballast tanks were filled with water. In the forward hold was stored Picric acid, then came a steel bulkhead and in the next hold was T. N. T., a high explosive. We also had T. N. T. in the third hold. On top of the forward deck were stored about 20 barrels of benzol over the picric acid, with a steel deck in between."

"It was a clear morning. The water was smooth and we were at half-speed on the starboard side toward the Bedford Basin. There were no vessels in our course until we sighted the Belgian relief ship Imo coming out of Bedford Basin and headed for the Dartmouth shore. She was more than two miles away at the time. We signalled we would keep the Mont Blanc on the starboard tack going up to the basin, where we were to anchor. We headed a little more inshore so as to make clear to the Imo our purpose. She signalled that she was coming on the port, which would bring her on the same side with us. We were keeping to the right, or starboard, according to pilotage rules, and could not understand what the Imo meant. But we kept on our course, hoping that she would come down, as she should, on the starboard side, which would keep her on the Halifax side of the harbour and the Mont Blanc on the Dartmouth side."

"But to our surprise the Imo kept coming down on the port side, so we signalled again. We saw there was danger of collision, and signalled to stop the engines at the same time veering slightly to port, which brought the two vessels with starboards parallel when about 300 feet apart."

"Then we put the rudder hard sport to try and pass the Imo before she should come on us, and at the same time the Imo reversed engines. As she was light and without cargo the reverse brought her around slightly to port. This brought her bow pointing toward our starboard, and as a collision was then inevitable we held the Mont Blanc so she would be struck at the forward hold where the picric acid was, a substance which would not explode. Rather than have her strike us where the T. N. T. was stored."

"The Imo cut into us about a third through the deck and hold, and the benzol poured into the picric acid, igniting it and causing a cloud of smoke to arise from the vessel forward. I saw there was no hope of doing anything more, and knew that an explosion was inevitable, so the boats were lowered, and all hands got aboard them and rowed for the Dartmouth shore. Pilot McKay went with us."

"In all, there were forty-one men aboard the Mont Blanc. She was headed at the time for the Halifax shore, and toward Pier 8. She was making very little headway, as we had to push the boat away from the side."

"The picric acid was in flames. It did not explode. Meanwhile, the Imo had backed away toward the Dartmouth shore. We landed and ran into the woods. About twenty minutes after we left the ship we heard the explosion. It knocked nearly every one of us down, and we were struck by bits of the trees and other things, but only the gunner was seriously injured. He has died."

To a Correspondent.

"Old Sport."—We have at ready arranged to publish the information you desire. See to-morrow's issue.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Sir George Buchanan's Warning.

Petrograd, Monday, December 10.—In reply to a question as to what form of government in Russia the Allies would consider so recognised and supported by the people, the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, said in an interview to-day that Great Britain's position was that such a Government most naturally would come from the Constituent Assembly, although it might come from some other source. The Ambassador explained that Great Britain considered it necessary first to discuss peace terms among the Allies, before taking them up with the enemy, and on that account could not participate in the armistice negotiations. He added that he had taken no action toward recognition of the People's Commissaries.

Sir George reminded his interviewers that without the British fleet and volunteer armies Russia to-day would be Germany's vassal, that autocracy would be supreme in Europe, and that there would have been no revolution in Russia, nobility for the people. He asked if the British were not entitled to be treated as friends instead of as the objects of scurrilous attacks. He declared that the Bolshevik Premier, Nikolai Lenin, had placed the British on a level lower than the Turks, to whom he would hand over Armenia. The position of Englishmen in Russia at the present moment was unenviable. They were attacked or regarded with suspicion. There was no foundation for suspicion, unless it was a crime to defend one's country against the calamities of German agents.

The Ambassador said he ventured to address a word of warning to the Russian democracy. He knew the Russian leaders were animated by the sincere desire to create a brotherhood. Nevertheless, speeches delivered against Great Britain and attempts to provoke a revolution in the British Isles were merely steeling the resolve of the British to fight the war to the end, rallying the people around the Government.

London, Monday, December 10.—Further details of the statement made to Russian journalists by Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador at Petrograd, as forwarded in a Reuters despatch, show that the Ambassador declared the Russian Commissaries were mistaken in thinking that a durable peace could be obtained by asking the Germans for an armistice, to be followed by an agreement. The Allies, he said, wished to arrive first at a general agreement in harmony with their declared war aims, and then to arrange an armistice.

Hitherto not one word had been said by any German statesman to show that the ideals of the Russian democracy were shared by Emperor William and his Government, the Ambassador said. It was with the German autocracy, not with the German people, that the armistice negotiations were being conducted. He asked whether it was likely that the Emperor, when once he knew the Russian army had ceased to exist as a fighting force, would be disposed to subscribe to a democratic and durable peace. On the contrary, the peace contemplated by the Emperor was a German imperialistic peace.

Although the Allies could not send representatives to take part in the armistice negotiations, they were ready, said Sir George, as soon as a stable Government, recognised by the Russian people, had been constituted, to examine with that the Government the aims of the war and the possible conditions of a just and durable peace. In the meantime the Allies were giving Russia the most effective assistance by holding the bulk of the German armies on their respective fronts. The Ambassador reiterated Great Britain's desire to stand by Russia in this critical hour, and asked whether the same could be said of Russian feelings towards Great Britain. He remarked that hardly a day passed that did not witness a bitter attack on Great Britain in the official newspapers, giving the impression that Britain, not Germany, was Russia's enemy and the provoker of the war.

ESCAPED CANADIANS.

Exciting Flight with Bloodhound.

London, Dec. 12.—Seven Canadian soldiers, some of whom have been in captivity in Germany for over two years, have escaped and have just arrived in London.

The men were nearly all stationed in camps in Westphalia and were engaged on various kinds of work, such as mining, farming and bricklaying. The food was inadequate and they had to depend largely on parcels received through the Red Cross society.

Lance Corporal McMullin of the Canadian mounted rifles, who was captured in June last year, was unsuccessful in a previous attempt to escape and had an exciting adventure with a bloodhound. He was making for the River Lippe when the brute seized him by the shoulder and aroused the German patrol and McMullin was recaptured. He was punished with twenty-one days close confinement.

Private J. Watts of the Canadian infantry, who is quite a youth, had a very hard time and witnessed many instances of German cruelty. Men had to carry on their work in the mines even when sick and exhausted. Those who were feeble and refused to work were made to stand at attention with a guard over them until they fell down from exhaustion. Then they were booted by the brutal Germans and forced to get up again. One man so treated finished up by being carried off to a hospital. Private Stowe, another infantryman, who was captured at Zonnebeke in May, 1915, made use of his captivity picking up sufficient German to enable him to bluff a suspicious German policeman when making for liberty.

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. K. E.

This match is to be played at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, on the Civil Service ground. The R. E. team will be—Sgt. McGregor, Sgt. Waller, Cpl. Heath, S. Sgt. Crippwell, C.O. M.S. Beakes, Lieut. Wahl, Cpl. Adams, Spr. Mulford, L.Opl. Lucas, L.Opl. Paschall and Spr. Townsend. Reserve:—2nd Cpl. Charters.

K.C.C. v. Middlesex. To be played on Saturday at 2 p.m. at Kings Park. The Kowloon team will be—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, R. Pestonji, F. E. Joseland, K. Macaskill, C. J. Stapleton, L. E. S. Hodge, L. J. Blackburn, S. E. Green and J. H. Mead.

Great Britain bore the Russians no grudge, realising they were worn out by the sacrifices of war and the general disorganisation inseparable from a great political revolution, the Ambassador said. Denying reports of contemplated coercive or punitive action in the event that Russia should make a separate peace, Sir George nevertheless asserted the Allies were entitled to complain that the Council of People's Commissaries had been negotiating with the enemy without previously consulting the Allies, which was a breach of the London Agreement of 1914. It could not be admitted for a moment that a treaty concluded by the autocratic Government did not bind the democracy whereby the autocracy was replaced. Nevertheless Great Britain did not wish to induce an unwilling ally to continue to share in the common effort by appealing to treaty rights. But there were higher principles to which appeal might be made. These, he said, were principles recognised by the Commissaries, namely, those of a democratic peace, a peace which accorded with the wishes of the smaller nationalities, which repudiated the idea of exacting plunder from a conquered enemy under the name of indemnity or of 'incorporating' reluctant populations in great empires. Such, broadly speaking, was the peace Great Britain, equally with the Russian democracy, desired to see put into effect.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS.

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

"OUR DAY"

Hongkong's Effort Appreciated.

The following letter has been received by Mr. H. O. Sandford, Assistant Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong War Charities Fund:—
The British Red Cross Society,
83, Pall Mall,
London, S.W. 1.

Dear Sir,—We have received through Mr. Murray Stewart, 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3, cheque value £16,000 being the first instalment of the "Our Day" collections in the Colony of Hongkong. Mr. Murray Stewart advises us that there will be a further small sum to come.

I have despatched our official receipt of Mr. Murray Stewart from whom in due course you will receive it.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the order of St. John desire me to convey to the Hongkong War Charities Committee our deep gratitude for the magnificent contribution they send to us in response to our appeal. We beg to assure you how highly we appreciate the generous efforts you have made on our behalf. We are well aware of the labour entailed in organising such appeal and desire also to congratulate you and your colleagues on the magnificent success of your appeal for us in Hongkong.

Perhaps at the next meeting of your Committee you will be so good as to convey to them this expression of our gratitude and appreciation, and if it is possible for you to convey our gratitude to all those who helped either with time or with money we shall be under further obligation to you.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) R. A. HUDSON,
Chairman of the Finance Committee.

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SHOULDER

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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

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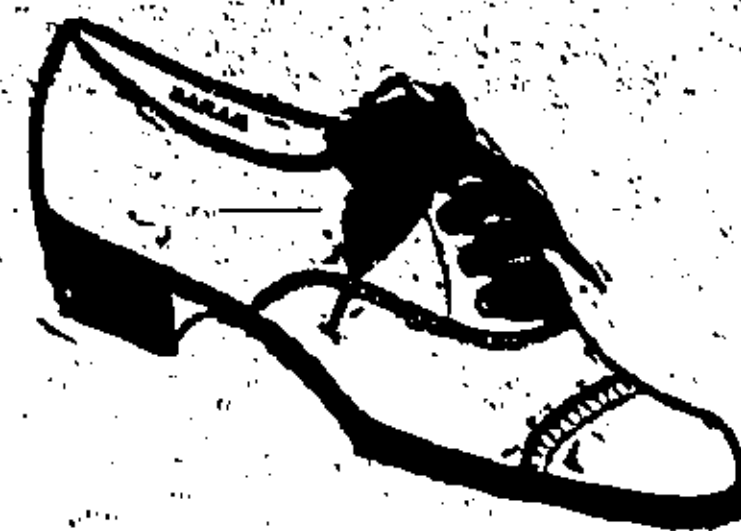
Praya north of Public Pier Kowloon	Praya at Pottinger Street Hongkong
1.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M. 2.00 P.M.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

HANAN SHOES



Hanan Boots and Shoes are famous throughout the world for their superior quality and correct style.

NEW STOCK IN TAN, BLACK and PATENT LEATHER.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 12.

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.
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TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY
FLANNELS

which, on account of the

HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS. CUT AND FIT.

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GRAFONOLAS
LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

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TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokosuchi and Yokohama	Sakura Maru	TUES., 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru	TUES., 5th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Shimidzu	TUES., 5th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo Maru	WEDNES., 20th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Takano	SATUR., 19th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Yoshikawa	SATUR., 26th Jan., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Doki	TUESDAY, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Tsuda	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Tsuruta	THURSDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Capt. Taniguchi	THURSDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000	22nd Jan. at noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, LIMA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

ANYO MARU 13,500

KIYO MARU 17,200

SEIYO MARU 14,000

Mailed are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

20th Jan. S.S. Bintang

S.S. Arakan

Tjisondari

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26 & APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

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THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

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Please Apply to

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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	WWEI & CHEEFOO, Kueichow	20th Jan. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	24th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong January 18, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikini	Java	24th Jan.	30th Jan.	Shanghai
Tjimanoeck	Amoy	24th Jan.	28th Jan.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.

Halhong... J. W. Evans ... | FRI. 18th Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow, Kinsing	Sun., 20th Jan. at d'light.	
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 22nd Jan. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 25th Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Utsun.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL TEL. NO. 2000.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JANUARY 18

Bank of Japan's Business Methods.

The Bank of Japan has hitherto fixed the minimum term for the discounting of commercial bills at three days, and that for loans secured on approved bonds at seven days. Such being the case, those who want accommodation for a shorter term cannot avail themselves of the services of the Bank of Japan even if the market rate is much higher than the Bank rate. The Bank has recently extended the list of approved bonds and shares acceptable as securities with the object of making its services more widely available. This object, however, is not fully attainable so long as the restrictions regarding the term of accommodation exist. Accordingly the Bank of Japan has now decided to do away with those restrictions. An indirect effect of the abolition will be to reduce the difference between the Bank and the market rates. It goes without saying that increased deposits by the public increase the credit of banks, and this in turn goes towards increasing their other transactions. In some cases at present even a higher rate of interest is given for deposits than is charged for loans—so much so that some people, it is said, are making a practice of borrowing money from one bank and putting it in another bank, thus making money quickly with no capital. The struggle among banks for the absorption of deposits is particularly keen in June and December, because full figures are to be published in the semi-annual business report. So the struggle is now very keen. This is said to be particularly the case with a certain large bank which lost in June last the foremost position in regard to the amount of deposits—a position continuously held for many years before—and which has since been doing its utmost to recover that place of honour. It is said that at present the rate of interest allowed on deposits is sometimes as high as ten 1/3 (6 2/3 per cent.) or even 11 (7 1/2 per cent.) The Japanese banks which held over a hundred million yen in deposits at the end of June last were:

Daiichi Bank	Y188,555,000
Mitsui Bank	177,158,000
Sumitomo Bank	156,248,000
Mitsubishi Bank	118,930,900

Home Crop Yield.

A preliminary statement has been issued by the Board of Agriculture showing the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the corn, pulse, and hay crops in England and Wales in the year 1917, with comparisons for 1916. The total production of wheat in England and Wales in 1917 is estimated at 7,164,649 quarters, or 330,000 quarters more than last year; and the yield per acre, 29.88 bushels, is 1 1/2 bushels greater than in 1916, though 1 1/2 bushels below the average of the ten years 1907-16. Although the yield per acre of barley is three-fourths of a bushel smaller than in 1916, the total production, 5,339,314 quarters, is 360,000 quarters greater, owing to the increased area under this crop. The total production of oats, 10,866,765 quarters, is 450,000 quarters more than in 1916, and the largest crop since 1907. This large crop is due to the increased area, as the yield per acre is 1 1/2 bushels less than a year ago, and about the same amount below average. Beans are a very poor crop, and are the smallest crop recorded since 1885, both in total production and yield per acre. Peas are rather more satisfactory, and the total production is slightly greater than last year, but still much below normal. The total production of hay from clover and rotation grasses is 2,405,468 tons, or nearly 500,000 tons less than the large crop of last year. The yield per acre, 28.60 cwt., is 4 cwt. lighter than in 1916, and nearly one cwt. below average. The total production of hay from permanent grass, 5,149,537 tons, is also less than in 1916 by some 800,000 tons; the yield per acre in this case being rather over 3 cwt. less than last year, and 1 1/2 cwt. under average. Taking all kinds of hay together, the total production is 7,550,000 tons, which is 1,280,000 tons less than last year, but nearly 1,000,000 tons more than the total production in 1915.

ENJOY THE SUMMER OF 1918—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN ROCKIES
AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Golfing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes

you can Save real Money if you

DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

REGULAR SAILING TO VANCOUVER.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to:

P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752.

J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Telephone No. 141.

Chater Road.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 3, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Prime Cut	lb.	24
Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	24
Roast—Shiu	lb.	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	24
do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausage—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	26
Bullock's Brains—No. 1	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do, —Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.09
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwat	lb.	26
Leg—Young Pei	lb.	24
Shoulder—Young Shau	lb.	26
Saddle—Young On Yuk	lb.	16
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	4
Brains—Chu No.	per set	3
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
Fry—Chu Ohap	lb.	20
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Kai Kwat	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Loin—	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Young Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Young Kon	lb.	28
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	20
Stout, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	20
Sausage—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1	28

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	18
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tis To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	14
Fresh water—Tam Soi Yu	lb.	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	34
Frogs—Lin Kai	lb.	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	29
Mackerel—Chit Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	14
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10

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Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kue	lb.	15
Rosch—Ohun Yu	lb.	14
Salmon—Ma Yan	lb.	32
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Stirps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Terbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	80

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, small—Sin Kai	lb.	39
Large	lb.	36
Ducks—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs—Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
(fresh) —	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	36
Geese—Ngo	lb.	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	24
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	—
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	—
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichoke—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	—
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	—
Sprout—Nga Tsoi	lb.	4
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	lb.	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	lb.	5
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	5
Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	lb.	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	lb.	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Tsoi	lb.	9
Chilies Dried—Kon Lat Ohin	lb.	25
Red—Hung Fa Chin	lb.	12
Green—Ching Lat Ohin	lb.	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	10
old—Lo Keung	lb.	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	6
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	5
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tao Ku	lb.	36
Musk Melon—Amer—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Okraes	lb.	10
Onions Bombay—Young Cheng Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	5
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	lb.	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb.	\$1.20
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	lb.	3
Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tse	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	lb.	8
Koochow—Tso-chow Shu Tse	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	lb.	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tsi Wong	lb.	—
Sage—Tao So	lb.	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	7
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	8
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Young Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	5
(American)—Kam-san Chit w	lb.	—
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	lb.	18
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	5
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Young Kan Choi	lb.	—
Tau	lb.	—

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

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B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

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MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY JANUARY 15, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

BUYING.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

LOANS ON MORTGAGE OF HOUSE PROPERTY, AND SECURED ON MORTGAGE.

ADVANCES MADE ON MORTGAGES.

LOANS MADE ON THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE.

ADVANCES MADE ON THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ...\$4,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Fernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2355.

5, Charter Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO

